OF A GENERAL NATURE, IN PORCH AUG. 1, 1860.

Joseph R. Swan, WITH NOTES OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SU-PREME COURT,

d in twenty-nine volumes of the Ohio State Reports. AND REPERENCES TO PRIOR LAWS. EANDER J. CHITCHIFELD, ESQ. ID A FULL AND CONVENIENT INDEX.

Two Royal Svo. Volumes. Price \$10 00. me has been spared to make the wor

d was ordered to be distributed to the rollows of County officers:
Governor, Atterney General, Supreme Judges, Scoresey, Comptroller, Treasurer and Auditor of State, and
the Probate Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Supertor and Police Courts, Additors, and the Clerks of the
rarious Courts in each county, to the Members of the
assate and House of Representatives of this State, and
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This book, containing, as it does, all of the Statutes
now in torce, and the suboritative construction of them
and of the New Constitution, will be found to be especialby modul in the performance of their distinct, to all ow in force, and the subnortative of ind of the New Constitution, will be for y masful in the performance of their of COUNTY OFFICERS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, TOWNSMIP TRUSTEES, CLERKS OF TOWNSI

CATTY OFFICERS.

remark as very many changes have been made in the cince the publication of the last editions, by alterations and additions, and many important as have been given by the Supreme Court on control of the PANKETS AT LAW.

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MARYPENBY & MILLER, Publishers.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Editor. COLUMBUS, OHIO. TADVERTIBEMENTS, TO INSURE INSER E, should be handed in by TWELVE O'CLOCK to day of publication.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 21, 1661.

in the very able speech of JEFFERSON DAVIS on the occasion of his luauguration as President of the Southern Confederacy, this passage oc-

"To increase the power, develop the resour promote the happiness of a confedera-requisite there should be so much of mogeneity that the welfare of every portion ould be the aim of the whole. Where this ses not exist, antagonisms are engustered bich must and should result in separation.

which are ominous signs that this homogeneous ary capital. Now we have the rails abando

spon and established. By the time it becomes absolutely necessary for the seceding States to take this step in order to maintain their poeltion, antagosisms will arise and conflicting in-terests will come in collision. These must be reconciled, not on the abstract principle of geneity, but on the broader and more practical one of aiming, by mutual concession and compromise, or in other words, of non-intervention, to premote the welfare of every portion, and, as far as possible, to allow each portion to be the judge of what will most conduce

t was upon this idea that our Union was glinally formed. It can be maintained upon other, nor can any Confederacy formed out it be perpetuated upon any other principle.—
that so infused itself into our national life, at no considerable portion of the American originally formed. It can be maintained upon of it be perpetuated upon any other principle .-It has so infused itself into our national life, that no considerable portion of the American people can be kept together in a federal union the mere principle of homogeneity. The eights, the interests and the diverse institutions of distinct states and communities must be provided for, and allowed as far as possible free play. The motto for our own and for every sful Confederacy must be, not Homoge neity, but Diversity in Unity.

The Canals Again.

We publish elsewhere a note from a "Tax Payer" of Mercer county, accompanied with a copy of a petition now in circulation for signatures for presentation to the Legislature against sale or lease of the canals, and in favor of saving them in the hands of the State, under State management." Our correspondent asks us some questions.

To the first, we answer that we have understood such a petition has been put in circulation through the agency of the Board, on all the Pob-

Works.

To learn that the collector of canni tolls at point, is now busy in obtaining signatures ne of the same character in fact, the same tion. How the expenses are paid, we know We suppose the salartes of the officers aged in soliciting for names run on, as the they were at their water at their water and the proof of the state of the officers aged in soliciting for names run on, as the cabinate of the people through the States let him appoint the Cabinate of the officers aged in soliciting for names run on, as We learn that the collector of canal tolls at this point, is now busy in obtaining signatures to one of the same character in fact, the same petition. How the expenses are paid, we know agh they were at their posts, attending to their duties.

ell keep the canals hereafter for the revenue, that is en old story. We have beard it repeatd for the last half dozen years. It was promthe for the last half dozen years. It was promleed last year, and the Legislature added on to
the revenue \$9,000 per month. How did the
year come out? The State officers report that
on the Its of April \$135,040 00 was taken from
the General Taxes to pay canal indebtedness,
and to be remembered for it many days, and at d at the end of the year Auditor Taylor reed to the amount of \$121,478 37, besides an amount of liabilities for which the on the Board had not leaved any

The Board would do well to call in their pati-us, as we apprehend the effort will have but use effect on members of the General Assem-

Acceptance of the Vice Preside

On the eleventh day of February, 1861, at ply directly to the communication of "Tax dontgomery, Alabama, Hon. ALEXANDER HAM- PAYER," published in your paper of yesterday, il. Ton Stephens accepted the Vice Presidency of I design to give one or two suggestions on the the Confederate States. Rising in his place in same subject.

"It appears to be the general desire that I should in person make known to the body in a verbal response my acceptance of the high position to which I have been called.

This I now do. I, in this august presence, before you, Mr. President, before the Congress, and before this large concourse of people, under the bright sun and brilliant skies which now amile so augustiously more na—I now take the

Jarranson Davis, the President elect, declined JEFFERSON Davis, the President elect, declined to discuss questions of general policy. As to what might be done before Mr. Davis serived, danger in the indiscriminate exercise of the Mr. HOLMES demanded the year and mays, be said:

In the meantime there are matters we may very profitably be directing our attention to: such as providing necessary postal arrange-ments, making provision for the transfer of the custom houses from the jurisdiction of the sep-arate States to the Confederacy, and the impomeet present and expected exigencies. In the exercise of the power to levy duties, we are limited to the objects of revenue. A small duty, not exceeding 10 per cent, upon the importations, it is believed will be sufficient.—

[Applause.]
And, above all, in the interim between this And, above all, in the interim of the President and loauguration of the President and loauguration of the President and Industrial and the arrival and inauguration of the Presi-dent, we can be devoting our attention to the construction of a Permanent Government, sta-ble and durable, which is one of the leading ob ects of our assembling.

I am now ready to take the oath of office.

Mr. Sygrness then approached the President of the Convention, when the Bible was placed should be done; and som in his (Mr. Sterness') hand. The President for not having done it.

You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of Vice President of the Confederate States of America, and will, to the ject, do not meet the cursting the subbest of your ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof, so help you God?

To which Mr. STEPHENS responded aye, and kissed the book, amid the applause of the spec

The Two Presidents Contrasted.

The New York Herald, in an article on " Is auguration Travels," after describing the progress of Mr. Lincoln towards the National Capmay answer? Nobold desires that either crime lital, the curious speeches he made, and the droll incidents that happened on the route, turns to incidents that happened on the route, turns to the President of the Southern Confederacy, and thus draws the contrast between him and the President of the Northern Confederacy:

does not exist, asiagonisms are engendered which must and should result in separation.

A perfect homogeneity or identity of character, institutions and interests, or anything very closely approximating to it, cannot rationally be expected even in a territory as limited as that of the proposed Southern Confederacy. If that Confederacy should be permanently established, and go into operation as an independent government, it will inevitably result that the homogeneity, on which Mr. Davis places so much reliance, will be disturbed, antagonisms will be expendered, and separation take place. Already there are mutterings in the distance, The other President, Mr. Davis, has been re Southern Coulederacy will have some of the difficulties to encounter which our fathers had to meet in the formation of our Federal Constitution, and some such concessions and compromises to make, as were required of our patriotic ancestors.

The Constitution and Government which the Southern Congress has initiated, is but provisional—temporary. A permanent and stable form of government under a Federal Constitution to government ander a Federal Constitution and Government and stable form of government ander a Federal Constitution and Government and stable form of government ander a Federal Constitution and Government and constitution and Government and compromises to make, as were required of our patriotic ancestors.

The Constitution and Government which the Southern people that the crisis is nothing, that nobody is hurt, (on the contrary, he acknowledges that the revolution hurts North and South but declares that the crisis is nothing, that nobody is hurt, (on the contrary, he acknowledges that the revolution hurts North and South but dent are revolution hurts North and South but declares that the revolution hurts North and South but dent are revolution hurts North and South but dent are revolution hurts North and South but dent are revolution hurts North and South

The Coercion Policy of the President Elect.

We copy the following from the New York Tribune. It discloses fully and frankly the coercion and war policy into which such Rerublican presses as the Tribune, the Journal of this city, and others of the name radical abolition stripe would force the incoming administration

Mr. Thomas Hutchison, of Boyle county, Ky, lately visited Mr. Lincoln at Sringfield, and in reply to the question what was the feeling of Kentucky concerning the Pro-Slavery rebellion, answered that the people of that State were for the Union, but that they would regard

This is the true doctrine. Those who pre-tend to believe in the Union, and yet declare themselves ready to fight for the pretended right of Secession, may as well understand that the case is a serious one. If there is a right of Secession, there is no Government. They who assert the one deny the other; while the Federal Executive, whose members are solemnly sworn to fulfill the duties of a Government. must, in obedience to the sacred obligations of their oaths, begin by demonstrating that there is a Government. This is Mr. Lincoln's duty, and it is also, thank God! his inflexible determined to the sacred obligations of the Public Works for the future sustaining of the Public Works in the hands of the State, and without other expenses to the State, and without mination; and we may be sure that there will reating the subject-

The New York Herald's Advice to the President Elect.

The New York Herald of Tuesday, the 19th inst., has eight distinct articles in its editorial you a brief account of an interesting transaction page, on general and local politics-three of that took place at the house of John M. Alberry, them being short paragraphic notices of late Feb. 16th, 1861. Agreeably to notice, the memnews items. Every one of these eight articles oncludes with the following sentence in Italica

The Morrill Tariff Bill

The Cincinnati Commercial thus characteriz the Morrill Tariff Bill, which yesterday passed

the United States Senate:

THE HAVES ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The many THE HAYES ASCINC EXPEDIZION.—The many friends of this expedition will be glad to learn that Congress has passed an act, which has received the algusture of the President, to authorize the name "United States," patriotically adopted by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes for his exploring schooner. The Philadelphia Ganette, in reporting the above, says—"We should be glad to think that, on the return of our countrymen from the frozen zone, they will see still flying, with undiminished stars, the flag for the honor of which they are now periling their own lives and feetunes." COL MANYPENNY: - Without intending to re-

If the State can postpone the building of a second penitentiary, without serious ills, it should be done. If, however, the facts indicate that, before a new penitentiary can be completed, the State will be paying board bills (besides losing the labor) of convicts in different county jails, for want of room in the old peni-

the bright sun and brilliant skies which now amile so auspiciously upon us—I now take the occasion to return my most profound asknowledgments for this expression of confidence on the part of Congress. There are special resons why I place an unusually high estimate on it. The considerations that induce me to accept it I need not state; suffice it to say, that it may be deemed questionable whether any good citizen can refuse to discharge any duty that may be assigned him by his country in an hour of need.

County jame, the it is false economy to delay.

I have heard grave legislators propose the same remedy of "Tax Payer," viz: that R convicts should be pardoned out. There is no doubt but if the rule were adopted, to discharge a convict for cach one received, that another prison would be useless; and I suggest, by way of improvement, to save the expense of prosecution and transportation, by discharging them become trial, until the expiration of terms of part of convicts now in coofinement. It seems part of convicts now in coolinement. It seems to me that this is just as reasonable as the pro-

reason that it is unnatural. It may be in counties where, from the frequency of second convictions or the laxity of prosecutions, that judges are sometimes driven to the opinion that the law is no longer a terror to evil doers. If, therefore, the fact is as claimed, it is rather an argument that there are more than there are the second continuous that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that the second continuous that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that the law is no longer a terror to evil doers. If, therefore, the fact is as claimed, it is rather an argument that the law is no longer a terror to evil doers. If, therefore, the fact is as claimed, it is rather an argument that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that it is unnatural. It may be in countinuous that it is unnaturally in the countinuous that i can reasonably be expected to provide for, than time.

haps themselves, to the Reform School larands simply abaurd,

If the Reform School is a humbug, what would "Tax Payer's" policy make it? I regard the Reform School as a success, and believe important results will flow from it. There may be some convicts now in confinement who might be profitably taken thither. If so, it should be done; and somebody must be at fault for not having done it.

When,

On motion of Mr. KEY, the vote was reconsidered, and,

On motion of Mr. COX, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary committee on Finance reported S. B. 242—To provide for the payment of the State debt. It authorizes the levy of a tax of two mills until 1870, for the navment of the principal and interest.

I do not say there are no reasons for post-

ject, do not meet the question.

Whilst on this subject, I should like to enquire why it is that more than one-third of the convicts are without employment? Whether the convicts do not perform each day as much labor as other men engaged in the same kind of la-bor? And if so, why can the State only realize the average price of 40 cents per day for their

If the Penitendary, instead of being a tax upon the State, is a source of profit to the amount of \$10,000 per annum, why is there so much dition of the finances will not justify the latter remedy, the others should be considered promptly; and I know of no period when the real demand for legislation would allow more leisure for such a duty than the present. If neither of these remedies is practicable, let the State select a locality, set apart the labor and the revenue to be derived therefrom to the building of
a new penitentiary; and in a few years the work
will have been done and paid for. We are of
opinion that these convicts who not only pay opinion that these convicts who not only pay their way, but actually pay a profit or bonus on crime, to the State, have rights as well as ourselves, and that society has no right to crowd them into damp, fifthy and unbealthy prisons, which a sudden epidemic converts into charnel houses. Indeed, I am not certain that justice does not require that the profits of last year's labor should not at once be expended in securing the future health and comfort of the con-

VERITAS. viote now in confinement. [For the Ohio Statesman.]

Sr. Manys, O., Feb 18, 1861, Ma. Epiron: -I herewith enclose you a printed petition, which is being circulated for signatures, to be forwarded to the Legislature as an expression of the spontaneous contiment of the people against the sale or lease of the Public Works of the State. This paper is passed round by the officials upon the Mismi and Erie canal, and it has been intimated that it had its paternity in the office of the Board of Public Works in your city, and that the same form has been, or is to be, furnished to the Engineers, Superintendents, Collectors and Lock-tenders on all the lines of the Canals and other improvements for signa-

Can you inform us whether this statement is true? And if so, whether the expense of this preceeding is defrayed out of the contingent fund of the Board? We who pay the taxes are very desirous to know whether our hard earnings are appropriated to such uses.

A TAX PAYER.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio WHEREAS, The sale or leasing of the Pub lic Works is now proposed and advocated by certain persons, either the sale or leasing of which we believe would be ruinous to the Public Works themselves, as well as greatly to the injury of the business interests of the State, and particularly to the detriment fof those portions of the State in the vicinity of the Public Works; and whereas, we are informed that the Board of Public Works are willing, in future, to be restricted to the revenue arising from the Public Works for the means of keeping the same in repair and defraying all expenses growing out of the same; now, therefore, we, the undersigned, residents of county, (being business men and tax payers therein,) do respectfully and earnestly remonstrate against the sale or leasting of the Public Works, and do urge upon the favorable attention of your Honorable Body, the propriety of giving a fair trial of such plan other expense to the State, than the revenues arising from the same. Feb. 9, 1861.

For the Ohio Statesman. JEFFERSON Tp., Feb. 16, 1861. Cot. MANYPENNY:-Through your popular pa per permit me, one of your subscribers, to give bers of the War Eagle Band No 9 met at the above named place, at 7 P. M., for the purpose of receiving diplomas, as graduates of Fort Row, in the science of Martial Music.

Although the night was stormy and the roads although the night was stormy and the roads almost impassable, jet a large number of ladies and gentlemen was present. General Patnam delivered an appropriate address upon the occasion. His remarks were feeling and to the purpose. The following is a list of the graduates: Theodore Carpenter, Wm. Gaines, Ezekiel Ayres, J. Ayres, Richard Alberry, Lafayette Shadwick, Hosea Carpenter, Harvey Mann and Throsphilus Gaines. And nor was a read-

-Gov. Pickens has issued his proclamation establishing martial law on Sullivan's Island, upon which Fort Moultrie stands, and over the adjacent waters and marshes—but not over Fort Sumter.

passed March 28th, 1859, was read a third time.

Mr. FELLOWS stated the object of the bill to be, to allow the County Recorder to hold the office of Justice of the Peace in connection with that of Recorder.

The rote was then taken on the passage of the

OHIO LEGISLATURE. ADJOURNED SESSIO

IN SENATE. AFTERNOON SESSION. WEDNESDAY, February 20.

H. J. R. No. 102—Relative to appointing a committee to report a bill to re-district the State for Congressional purposes, came over from the House and was read.

Mr. HOLMES moved to refer it to the Judiciary committee. Lost.

The resolution was adopted after the blank for committee men had been filled with

The President appointed the following gentle men as said committee, viz:

Messrs. Cox, Jones, Potwin, Smith, Holme Rec dy, Schleich, Stanley and Foster.

PIRST READING. H. B. No. 322-Authorizing a special school ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MOORE offered the following, viz : Resolved, That the General Assemby adjournments on Monday, March 18th, 1861. Mr. St'ANLEY moved to lay it on the table Lost. Yeas 16, nays 17.
Mr. McCALL moved to refer the resolution

Again, it is said that judges err in the sentence of criminals for too long periods. I do not believe that such is the fact; for the simple 18, nays 17.

gument that there are more persons deserving 240—For the creation and regulation of street this kind of protection from the State than she railroad companies, which was read the first

The idea of sending men of 20 years of age, who are making money for the State, and perhaps themselves, to the Reform School farm is taken from the table, and was not agreed to,

payment of the principal and interest.

The bill provides for the levy of two mills on the grand duplicate until 1871 for, payment of

	ce the following sums per annum,	
0000	1862. ,	\$ 790,000 837,400 887,600 941,000
0000	1866 1867 1868 1869 1869 1870	. 1,057,200 . 1,120,600 . 1,188,000 . 1,259,000
	Charles and the contract of th	60 620 0400

Which, with the sum of \$225,000 applicabl to the same purpose from the revenues of 1861, will pay the funded debt of the State becoming payable before January 1, 1871.

A question was raised upon the disposition of S. J. R. No. 42, it being alleged that the de-

cision upon it was erroneous, since a vote of three-fifths of the Senate, which it received, was sufficient to pass it, whereas it had been held that three-fourths was necessary. Mr. Jones asked that said proceedings be omitted

Judiciary committee. Agreed to.

Mr. KEY then had leave to withdraw his motion to reconsider the vote by which the vote on the resolution was reconsidered. Agreed to. Pending action upon the subject, the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. HILLS, the vote whereby the House rejused to pass H. B-305—Relating to the circulation of Bank notes at less than par value—was reconsidered, when the bill was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Browne, of Miami, Converse, Devore, Krum, Thompson, of Summit, Wright, of Hamilton, and Cox.

A call of the House was had, when 78 members anywared to their names.

bers answered to their names.

Mr. HAMILTON presented the memorial of 53 citizens of Logan county, against the immigration of colored people.

Also, the memorial of R. Lamb and 14 other citizens of Bellefontaine, for relief on Seneca

County Bank notes. H. B. 317, by Mr. BLAKESLEE-Supple mentary to the various acts in relation to the organization of cities and incorporated villages, was read a third time.

This bill, (which is to allow Cleveland to fund

This bill, (which is to allow Cleveland to fund a debt,) having been discussed at length, on the motion to engross, Mr. Flagg objected to the bill, and suggested that an additional tax of 2½ mills, for two years, would pay off the debt it proposed to fund.

Mr. BALDWIN said, I propose a very little amendment—one so small that I hope the friends of the bill cannot object to its adoption. It is that the tax for the sinking fund shall "be not less then one-half mill on the doller," and sufficient to new the honds "at material".

ficient to pay the bonds 'at maturity.

I am aware that the bill authorize uncil to levy such a tax, but it does not re gutre such levy to be made. I dislike public debts of all kinds, and will never agree to uthorize an issue of bonds on the part of any local authority, whilst connecting with that authority the correlative duty to levy a suffcient tax within a reasonable time, to pay the bonds. The promise to pay should carry with it

the previsions necessary for the payment. It hope therefore the amendment will be adopted, and if so, shall vote for the bill.

Mr. BALDWIN said his mind might be more obtuse, than that of the gentleman from Cuyaboga, but if any one could see a provision requiring the city council to provide by taxahis vision must be sharper and more clearer than mine. It is claimed that it is of no use to make laws requiring a city council to impose the tax; for it is said that such laws can have

the tax; for it is said that such laws can have no effect unless the council choose to make the law. I differ in this view. If positive duties are imposed by law, which the council will be sworn to support, I cannot see how they can, as honest men, get around it.

The Constitution Imposes on the legislature the duty to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the public debt of not less than one hundred thousand dollars per year. Will any one say that this provision is of no account? (Will you say that we, as members of the legislature, can neglect to provide

of no account? (Will you say that we, as members of the legislature, can neglect to provide the tax thus required unless in clear violation of our solemn oath? If this provision is important to regulate our action, then a corresponding duty imposed by positive provision of law, cannot be dedged by the city council without a criminal neglect of duty.

Mr. PARSONS turther explained the bill, and the propriety of its passage at this time.

Mr. VORIA also advocated the bill, and presented sundry statistical facts in favor of it.

Mr. VINCENT thought this was a local matter in which we might accommodate those who ask the passage of the bill, with great propriety. The first part of Mr. Baldwin's amendment was disagreed to—yeas 17; nays 75.

Shadwick, Hosea Carpenter, Harvey Mann and Theophilus Gaines. And new we are ready, Colonel, if we live and keep our health, to head the Democracy of the State in electing our Governor next fail, or willing to head any regiment which is in favor of putting down fanatics and fire-enters, to save the Union of our States as our forefathers gave it to us.

Yours Respectfully, Theodone Carrenter, Major Band No. 9.

Major Band No. 9.

Major Band No. 9.

Me We are ready, The second part of Mr. R.'s amendment was disagreed to. Yeas 20; nays 68.

The second part of Mr. R.'s amendment was disagreed to—yeas 17; nays 75.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, which resulted—yeas 75; nays 19.

H. B. No. 343, by Mr. FELLOWS, to amend an act entitled an act to amend the act entitled an act prohibiting any citizen of this State from holding, by appointment, more than one of several effices therein named, at the same time, passed March 28th, 1859, was read a third time.

Mr. FELLOWS stated the object of the bill

One of Sir Boyle Roche's invitations to an Irish nobleman was rather equivocal: "I hope, my Lord, if ever you are within a mile of my house, you'll stay there all night."

—An Illinois paper, a short time since, said of a fellow who was so very dirty that the assessors of the town in which he lived set him down as "real estate."

S. B. No. 215, By Ms. McCALL—To repeal the first section of an act to provide for the election of the United States, passed February 15th, 1820—was read a third time.

Mr. PARROTT explained that the bill was to repeal the requirement that the Governor shall give sixty days notice of the Presidential election by proclamation, the time for the election by proclamation, the time for the election being now fixed on a uniform day by act of

Congress, so as to leave the proclamation un-necessary.

jority.
S. B. No. 103-For the relief of all inetite tions for the purpose of premeting education, which have or may hereafter become bodies corporate under the act entitled "an act to enable the trustees of colleges, academies, universities, and other institutions for the purpose of promoting education, to become bodies corporations are promoting education.

was read a third time.

Mr. WOODS made a statement of the ect of the bill, when it was passed-year 80 The fo-lowing bills were introduced and read a first time:

H.B. 379; by Mr. STOUT—To protect the interests of mechanics and working—men by prohibiting the immigration of colored per-

H. B. 337; by Mr. HUGHES-Further to provide for the election of supervisors of roads. H. B. 378; by Mr. STUBBS—To amend section 14 of the act for the incorporation of town-H. B. 379, by Mr. BLAKESLEE - To

named, relating to lotteries.

H. B. 380, by Mr. CLAPP-For the preser ration of human life.
H. B. 381; by Mr. CLAPP-To prevent the use of camphene as a burning fluid.

H. B. 382; by Mr. CLAPP—To prevent in-

considerate suretyships.

The committee on Public Works reported back H. B. 150—Relating to leasing the Public Works, with amendments, which were ordered

nitely postponed.

Mr. STIERS dissented from this opinion, as he thought that these fair grounds come properly within the range of public uses, in the Con-

ber of an agricultural society, he did not want this bill passed.

Mr. McCLUNG said he did not ask this bill was agreed to. this bill passed.

Mr. McCLUNG said he did not ask this bill

the bill by exempting the Lawder Hall, in Pi-qua, which was agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT, of Warren, moved to further amend by adding Pike's Opera House. Pending Mr. ANDREWS rose to a question of

Mr. ANDREWS rose to a question of privilege and said: Mr. Speaker: I notice in the
correspondence of the "Cincinnati Commercial,"
it is charged that, together with all the Democratic members of the House, except three, I voted four years ago, for the "Personal Liberty
bill," known as the act "to prevent kidnapping;" that a lew days since, upon a question
to repeal the second section of the said kidnapping act, I made, with "sweet simplicity and
amiable consistency," remarks that the reporter
quotes at length in his correspondence.

I care but little, sir, on my cun account, how
much my remarks may be misrepresented for

much my remarks may be misrepresented for political effect, but for those whom I represent here I would ask that my acts and votes be cor-rectly represented. I did not make the remarks attributed to me on the passage of a bill to refavor of amending an act passed last winter to for the appointment of city Auditors—with an "provide for subsisting prisoners of the United Amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. BLAKESLEE explained the object of

ly different from the kidnapping law.
As to the law of 1857 referred to, I presume I should, together with those with whom I act, vote as I then did, were the question again presented. The bill was put on its passage at the last term of the session, without consideration of the objectionable feature of the second second the objectionable feature. tion, which is made so more now by its technical terms, than in its substance.

Mr. POWERS moved that the House adjourn, which was disagreed to.

The amendment of the select committee was disagreed to; when the bill was postponed indefinitely.

The House then took a recess till to morrow morning at ten o'clock.

IN SENATE THURSDAY, February 21. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Morris.

Mr. FISHER moved to amend the minut of yesterday by striking out of the journal all after the vote on the S. J. R. No. 42, so that it would appear as having passed. The President stated an error in reading had been made, and by consent the correction was made.

The resolution as passed is as follows, viz: Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohlo, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring therein, That it be, and hereby is proposed to the electors of this State to vote on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1861, upon the approval or rejection of of the following amendment as a substitute for section five of article four of the constitution, to

District courts shall be composed of two judges of the Sapreme Court, and shall be held in each county in the State at least once in each year; but if it shall be found inexpedient to hold such court annually in each county of any com-mon pleas district, the General Assembly may, such district, provide that said court shall hold at least three annual sessions therein, in not less than three places; and the General As-sembly may, by law, authorize the judges of the Supreme Court to fix the terms of holding the

By Mr. HARSH-From Kent Jarvis, Nelson Franklin, and Thos. Spooner, for payment for services as Penitentiary Commissioners, for \$1,-109. Claims.

09. Claims.
By Mr. GLASS-From D. Sturges and 155 izens of Richland county, relative to the passage of S. B. 209, concerning railroads, and ask ing insertion of a clause to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. R. R. Committee.

By. Mr. COX—Memorial of James T. Claypoole, Receiver of the Seneca Co. Bank, conponent, as glroamstances might occur berning the affairs of that Bank. Laid on the Mr. COX asked leave to move that the bill

No. 45, on this subject, should be read on Tues By Mr. COX - From W. Hinebman and J. B. Smith, and others of Trumbull and Mahoning counties, on woman's rights. Select Committee SECOND READING.

H. B. No. 322-Authorizing the Board of Ed-H. B. No. 322—Authorizing the Board of Education of the special school district of the incorporated village of Ravenna to levy additional taxes to pay debts contracted by said district.—

Referred to committee of the Whole.

By Mr. MOORE, S. B. No. 244—Regulating BILLS INTRODUCED.

he duties of surviving partners.

By Mr. SMITH, S. B. No. :243—To amend section 3 of the Homestead Exemption act. REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. COLLINS, from the Railroad commit-tee, reported back S. B. 309, "For the sale and regulation of Railroads," and upon his recom-mendation, it was referred to the Judiciary com-Mr. HARSH, from the committee on Claims, eported by bill (S. B. No. 245) in favor of the syment of the claim of Bartlett & Smith, for bout \$3,700—which bill was read the first

Mr. SPEAGUE, from the joint committee on brollment, reported the caroliment of sundry ORDERS OF THE DAY. Mr. POTWIN offered the following : Resolved, That the Receiver of the Senec

brief, what amount of money has come into hands from all sources; what disposition been made of the same; what steps have b

taken within the past year to recover from the stockholders the \$100,000 illegally divided among themselves, April 95, 1857. Agreed to Sundry messages from the House were read,

Sundry messages from the House were read, viz:

H. B. 343—To amend an act entitled an act to amend the act entitled an act prohibiting any entitien of this State from holding, by appointment, more than one of several offices therein named, at the same time, passed March 26th, 1859, was read a first time.

H. B. 282; by Mr. HERRICK—Requiring county auditors to make returns to the Auditor of State of the amount of fees received by county auditors, was read a first time.

H. B. 317; by Mr. BLAKESLEE—Supplementary to the various acts in relation to the mentary to the various acts in relation to the organization of cities and incorporated villages,

was read a first time.
This bill is to permit Cleveland to fund

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Parish in the chair, and after some time reported back the following, which was disposed of as follows:

S. B. No. 230; Supplementary to an act entitled "an act to provide for there-organization supervision and maintenance of common schools," passed March 14, 1853. Referred to Committee on Schools.
S. B. No. 234; To incorporate savings, benevo-

lent and charitable associations. The Committee had leave to sit again upo this bill.

Mr. SCHLEICH offered the following:

THURSDAY, February 21 Prayer by Rev. Mr. Grover.

Mr. HTTCHCOCK moved that the vot whereby the House postponed H. B. 308-To restrain animals from running at large in the

Mr. HERRICK moved that the vote, where-Mr. McCLUNG said he did not ask this bill on behalf of agriculture; but he was not convinced on the constitutional question. It seemed to him that fair grounds were property for public purposes.

Mr. WOODS referred to the Constitution, and expressed the opinion that this exemption was clearly prohibited.

Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, moved to amend the like exemption of the election of Presidential electors—mation of the electron of Presidential electors—mation of the electron of Presidential electron of Pres

which notion, after a running discussion, was agreed to; yeas 55—nays 37.

The question then being on the passage of S. B. 215, the vote was called, and resulted. year The committee on municipal corporations reported back H. B. 323—For the organization of fire companies, with two emendments, which were agreed to, when the bill was set for a third

reading to morrow.

The Judiciary Committee reported back H.
B. 338—To amend the law for the punishment
of embezzlement, and recommended its indefinite postponement.

Mr. REES, of Morrow, the author of the bill, explained the objects of the bill, and contended

that its provisions were necessary, as it was in tended to punish the improper use of moneys coming late the hands of public officers The bill was then referred to a Select Commitee of three-Messra. Rees, of Morrow, Hutcheson and Robinson. The Cemmittee on municipal corporations reported back H. B. 324—Amending the City

but did speak, as correctly reported, in and Village Incorporating act, so as to provide the bill, that it was for the benefit of Cleveland,

> Mr. CONVERSE objected to the passage of the bill, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, which was agreed to, when the verse and Robinson.
>
> The committee on Schools and School Lands reported back H. B. 318—To repeal the

> laws providing for Teacher's Institutes-and recommended its indefinite postponement.
>
> Mr. REES, of Morrow, explained that the bill proposed to repeal the law, because Teachers Institutes were failing into disuse, there being only five counties in the State in which any Institute was held last year. He thought

it unnecessary to lay out money in that way.

Mr. PLANTS said the law proposed to be repealed had been enacted for the promotion of be general education. The object of these in DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? stitutes was the mutual improvement of teachers. The expenditure of the public money was at the option of the County Commissioners, and was not any great public grievance.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Hamilton, concurred with

Mr. Rees, in favor of the bili. Mr. HILLS favored the bill, as the present law is no real public benefit.
Mr. JONAS was somewhat indifferent on the Stimulating Onguent subject, but he would vote against the post

Mr. FLAGG was in favor of the passage of the bill. He was opposed to the combinations upon class interests, which teachers' institutes might favor. They might control elections, etc.

Mr. CLAPP hoped the last gentleman up did not intend to insignate that all the intelligence among school teachers is all on the side of the

Mr. KRUM objected to the turn the discussion had taken, since the passage of this bill might be construed into opposition to our School system. He hoped the bill would not Mr. COX favored the report, and hoped the bill would be postponed.

Mr. VORIS moved the previous question

which was sustained, when the vote was taken upon the passage of the bill, which resulted - yeas 70, nava 23. The committee on militia reported back H

B. 146—To encourage and secure the safe keep ing of the public arms, with the volunteer mi tia-with the Senate amendments, and rec mended the adoption of the amendments, which report was read, when
Mr. FLAGG moved that the consideration of

ponement, as circumstances might occur be-tween now and the time named that might change the action of the House on the subject.
Mr. TANNEYHILL was for the postponement. He was in favor of the bill in its general

features; but as it had been spoken of as

features; but as it had been spoken of as a measure of coercion, he did not charge that it was such, but he would like to see it postponed, it that it might be passed in amicable feeling.

Mr. HERRICK said he might agree to the postponement; but the idea that the little affair that this bill amounted to looked to coercion was simply ridiculous.

AMr. MONAHAN reminded the House that the bill had been voted for last winter by those who now wished to postpone. It was not a war measure. It was simply a police measure.

Mr. SCOTT, of Warren, opposed the postponement. He would have our militia placed upon a respectable footing, that it might not be laughed at by other States. We did not propose to invade other States, but merely to be respectable at home.

Mr. WOODS said it had been Mr. WOODS said it had been dealed that this bill looked toward coercion. He though it did look to the coercion of the tax payers a least, as it proposed to expend thirty thousand dollars of the people's money for trumpets guns and thunder, and this at a time when seventy members of this House had just voted to refuse the poor sum of \$100 a county for Teachers' Institutes.

ers' Institutes.

Mr. PARKOTT reminded the House this bill did not propose to expend this am for trumpots and thunder, but to pay for a per care of the public arms, at a rate, that, our volunteer list, would amount to no such He compared our provisions, in this way, there of other States.

Mr. CARLISLE was opposed to the amend-

Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, said he was for the bill, and its passage at this time. We had neglected this matter too long, and our military condition is shamefully weak compared with other States. There were those who thought we ought not to pass this, lest it might offend other States. If any State ought to be offended it is Ohlo. He read a statement of the arms-

ment of Virginia, in contrast with ours Mr. BALDWIN said he was opposed to this Mr. BALDWIN said be was opposed to this bill as a peace measure; but as a war measure he thought it contemptible. He would like to see it postponed till the first Tuesday of March, which is the fifth. We should then know whether we needed a war preparation; and then if we did, he was for no \$30,000, but for \$3,000,000 for march to the butter was the said to the said the

of we did, he was for no \$30,000, but for \$3,000,000 if necessary for the public good.

Mr. HERRICK said he thought the expenditure of thirty thousand dollars economical in time of peace. We have lost immense sums in the value of arms, from the neglect to make proper provision for their care. We need this bill as a nucleus for our more complete organization.

The previous question was demanded and sus-On motion of Mr. HUGHES, this bill and The flouse then took a recess.

Legal Difficulties Caused by Secession

A curious question came up for discussion be-fore Judge Chamberlain, of Mobile, Ala., on Feb. 9. It was involved in the case of a fugi-tive from justice for a crime committed in the Eastern District of Virginia, and the requisition for the delivery of the criminal to the officer. The committee on Public Works reported back H. B. 150—Relating to leasing the Public Works, with amendments, which were ordered to be peinted.

The Judiciary committee reported back H. B. 313—To amend the Justices' Code, with amendments, which were agreed to; when the bill was ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

The Judiciary committee, to whom was referred S. B. 189—For the protection of bees, reported the same back, with an amendment, which was agreed to; when the bill was set for a third reading to-morrow.

The Judiciary committee reported back H. B. 240—To restrain certain misle animals from running at large, and reported that its constitutionally was doubtful, and therefore recommended that it be indefinitely postponed—which was agreed to.

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The Judiciary committee reported back H. B. 296—To exempt Agricultural Fair grounds from taxation, with the opinion that it was unconstitutional, and recommended that it be indefinitely postponed.

The Senate took a recess.

Taussoat, Pebrasy 21

Frayer by Rev. Mr. Grover.

Mr. STIERS dissented from this opinion, as he though that these fair grounds come proposed.

Mr. STIERS dissented from this opinion, as he though that these fair grounds come proposed.

Mr. STIERS dissented from the imperiment of secsion, Mr. Armistead citied with the calculation of secsion was accounted to the receiver of from the time of the passage of the ordinance of secsion of the calculation that the passage of the ordinance of secsion and the taxten the calculation therefore the calculation therefore the calculatio riod, as well as was the order for his rendition. issued from a Court which had become extinct with the act of secession. Mr. Armistead cited many authorities to prove usuage in similar cases, and to prove that even where treaties, obligatory of the rendering of fugitives from justice, did not exist between nations, yet they had the right to deliver such fugitives; and they had the right to request that such fugitives be delivered, to subserve the ends of justice, though they had not the right to demand such delivery. It was understood, and righteous international usuage, that the power to do so should not be the plea of the propriety of shielding a criminal—international relations in these matters being those of simple equity, when no formal stipulations existed for their specific control. Judge Chamberlain took the case under advisement, reserving judgment.

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